

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 27th, 1895.

NUMBER 41

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Pacific Steam Navigation Company
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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

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Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars.

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I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDRA AMARA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1893.—E. RICHARDSON.

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Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

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Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
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Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

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LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,
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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

WORKS: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
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workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Rio de Janeiro.

CLUB DAS LARANJEIRAS

The last dance of the season will be
given on Friday, 11th inst. Members re-
quiring invitations for their friends should
apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st October 1895.

H. W. Stacey.

Hon. Sec.

A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M^{me} M. COULON & Co.

This establishment, the only one of its kind
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large
stock of best English-made underwear
for Gentlemen and children.
Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to
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with promptness.

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Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

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(opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vis-
conde de Lacerda (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Esplanado da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3d Sunday at 9 a.m. Euphonia after morning
service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cafete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture:
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo N. 128,
7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ OA
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at
Fabrica Canica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev.
A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 13 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga
de S. Joaquin, No. 112. Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7.45 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-
cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;
Office: 21, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembleia.—R. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua da Sede do Senado No. 10—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
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ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

REV. SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; Entrance by staircase, Mis-
sion. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
on at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Valparaíso custom-house returns for the
month of August amounted to \$1,016,867.78.

—The minister of public works is calling for
tenders, to be opened on the 14th inst., for the
foundation of the new postoffice, which is to be
erected close to the Gran Avenida.—*Western
Courier*, Valparaíso, Sept. 7th.

—The Chilean government has appointed Cap-
tain Sanders, a well-known British army officer,
to the post of sergeant-major in the Chilean army.
Of this the *Western Courier* says:—"The ap-
pointment of Captain Sanders has been very favor-
ably received in military circles, and on dit that
very shortly appointments will be made in the
navy of several distinguished British naval men
who will come here as instructors."

—Gold is now to be seen in pretty free circula-
tion, and is obtainable in any quantity by those
who have available funds, although it is very true
as the anti-conversionists point out, that there is
not half enough to supply the wants of those who
would like to have a quantity at low interest, and
without any security. The silver dollars are most
unpopular, and all the world prefer the notes to
these unwieldy coins. There is very little desire
even to change the large notes for gold, as is evi-
denced by the fact that out of the \$29,000,000
fiscal issue, only \$12,000,000 have been redeemed.
Out of the \$24,000,000 bank notes \$8,000,000
have been cashed at the treasury, but the larger
portion have been taken out of pawn by the banks.
by the smart method referred to in our last. The
value of the treasury (exchequer bills) \$9,000,000 in
all, have been redeemed in their integrity, or
nearly so.—*Valparaíso Review*, Sept. 15th.

—A number of fiscal ten-dollar bank bills are in
circulation in Santiago, which have escaped incin-
eration. They have been but slightly scorched,
but the damaged parts have been covered up and
are hardly discernible.—*Western Courier*.

—During the coming national holidays the in-
auguration of the Gran Avenida de Valparaíso will
take place. Whether or not the ambitious ex-
tension of the avenue takes place there can be no
doubt it is a wonderful improvement to the town
from every point of view. We are however ex-
ceedingly sorry to see that it is proposed to cover
part of the expenses by a vast lottery for \$2,000,-
000, and we should be glad to see Congress refuse
the special authority which is required to enable
this scheme to take place. Whoever is acquainted
with the ravages of the lottery fever in Peru and
other countries will agree that Congress acted
wisely in making lotteries illegal. It does not
seem fitting that Valparaíso should crave authority
to raise money by a means which if not actually
immoral, is at least exceedingly objectionable, and
has been so declared by act of Congress.—*Valpa-
raíso Review*, Sept. 15.

THE CACAO TREE.

The *Ceylon Observer* of August 21st publishes
the following letter from Mr. Robert Cross, of
Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, on "The Cacao,
Cocoa, or Chocolate Tree (*Theobroma Cacao*) in
its Native Country":

Sir.—This remarkable tree the beans of which
yield the most valuable beverage known, is a
native of the hottest parts of tropical America,
being found growing wild in the republics of
Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and Brazil. While
travelling in those regions I observed that two dis-
tinct sorts of trees which might be regarded as
separate species produced the cocoa of commerce.

One of these of low habit from 15 to 20 feet in
height is the variety cultivated to the greatest
extent in the Spanish republics, the West Indian
islands and Ceylon. It appears, at least in its
native habitat, to bear most abundantly on the
more slender boughs and branches which crown
the trees; with some fruits, however, on the
trunks also. The fruits are moderate in size, but
the beans they contain, though not numerous, are
often large and fine. This variety is considered
richest in quality and may be seen growing up to
an elevation of 3,000 feet. Contrary to the state-
ment of various persons the tree thrives well by
irrigation. Some of the finest cocoa grown in
South America is obtained from plantations cul-
tivated by this method. I have seen in Colombia
several aqueducts for irrigating cocoa plantations
which had been originally constructed by the
Indians before the discovery of America.

The other variety which sometimes shoots up to
a height of thirty to forty feet is of far more robust
growth and dense vigorous habit and yields twice
or more the number of beans. This is the sort for
planting in India, Ceylon, and the East generally,
but only in the low-lying and hottest situations.
The fruit which is dispersed on the trunk and
larger and smaller boughs is at first streaked with
yellow and purple, finally becoming totally a pale
golden colour when perfectly ripe. The mature
fruit much resembles in appearance a frame melon.
There is an extensive coast region of India and
Ceylon bordering on the brim of the ocean in great
part overgrown with wild forest which would be
found well adapted for the cultivation of this
superb variety of cacao tree. The same remark
applies to many portions of the banks of the
Irrawaddy and southern Burmah.

It is singular that this large robust and prolific
sort of cacao has not been identified by any of the
botanical writers on the flora of South America.
This is explained by the fact that botanical col-
lectors invariably aim at the acquisition of the
greatest possible number of species without
bothering much inquiry about the plants cultivated
by the natives of the countries in which they
travel.

Of the value of cocoa as a beverage when pre-
pared pure, it might almost be difficult to say too
much in its favour. In the densely humid debilitat-
ing hot regions no other description of food is
found so supporting and nutritive as the native
prepared chocolate.

The Indian tribes inhabiting the vast forest do-
main of the eastern Cordillera of Colombia and
Ecuador will travel long fatiguing journeys for
several days in succession with no other support
than a moderate sized bag of cocoa beans. These
beans are, of course, in a raw state, the shell being
removed by the hand and eaten while travelling.
In the Spanish republics the successful leaders of
guerrillas who have often overturned and replaced
governments in those countries, frequently owed as
much of their success to a good supply of choco-
late in their undertakings, as they did to their
shrewd strategy and knowledge of mountain paths
and local influences.

Since 1860 the use of cocoa in the United
States has increased more than six-fold while that
of tea and coffee within the same period has not
quite doubled. The total consumption in
France amounts to 26,000,000 lb., Spain 16,000,000
lb., Great Britain and Ireland 14,000,000 lb. Apart
from the consumption of this product by the dif-
ferent countries of Europe we have that of the whole
of the Central and South American republics—
from Mexico to Paraguay—more than half a
continent—whose chief beverage is undoubtedly
chocolate.

In conclusion I trust that these remarks regard-
ing the large growing, prolific variety of cacao tree
of South America as yet unknown to cultivators or
planters of this tree in either Ceylon, Africa, or the
West Indian islands may not be without interest
to your readers.

The Rev. Matthew Baxter has again fixed the
date for the end of the world, or for the commence-
ment of such conditions of existence as practically
mean the same thing. The present age, at any
rate, is, according to this authority, to come to an
end on April 23, 1903. From that time a changed
order of things will initiate the era of the millen-
nium will have commenced, and only the saints
will survive. Former failures in such predictions
seem to have no effect on the Rev. Matthew.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

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PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granel Brown & Co.,

GENOA.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Bank in
Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calixa 500.) (Calixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction des Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and corre-
spondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne Frankfurt a. M.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company, Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Kœnig & Co., Paris.
Spain..... Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano.
Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
spondents.
United States..... G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New
York.
Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Banco Atlántico Transatlántico, do.
and any other countries.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Kraus-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1895.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 900,000

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being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and
entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.
The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.
The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE CARIBS OF DOMINICA AND ST. VINCENT.

This is perhaps as good a place as any in
my letters to tell the story of the Carib In-
dians who once dominated these islands.
We saw a few of their descendants, and it
is claimed that upon their reservation at
Dominica and at St. Vincent there are still
some families of pure Carib blood. When
Mr. Ober visited them in 1876 he found
about twenty families. His last visit, in
1892, was made for the purpose of ascer-
taining how many of these Caribs could be
prevailed upon to go to the Chicago Col-
lumbian Exposition; it being the intention
of the managers to include all the repre-
sentatives of America in their ethnological
department. At that time there were about
two hundred Caribs in Dominica, and of
this number less than fifteen families were
uncontaminated with negro blood. They
were living in very much the same style as
their ancestors did when Columbus found
them in 1493.

Columbus saw the Caribs first, not on
this island, but at Carbet, near the point of
Capesterre, on the eastern coast of Guade-
loupe. They were dwelling in huts cov-
ered with palm branches; they made cas-
sava bread from the manihot plant and
caught fish along the shores, using the
boats for the purpose which they had dug
out of gum tree logs; and they wove bask-
ets like those which are now offered to the
traveller.

But when Columbus found them they
were not the peaceful and indolent people
who now bear their name. Living des-
cribes them as trained to war from their in-
fancy, able to use the bow and arrow with
unerring accuracy, and having sufficient
knowledge of the heavenly bodies to en-
able them to calculate times and seasons.
They let their coarse black hair grow long,
painted their faces and bodies, and both
men and women fought the Spaniards des-
perately. Proofs were found in their huts
that they were cannibals. They were treat-
ed as such by the Spaniards, but they
struck back, and many a proud hidalgo bit
the dust before they were subdued. Colum-
bus called them Caribs or cannibals, both
of which names are designations of valor or
strength. The Caribs of South America
claim a similar meaning for their name,
and the author of "Myths of the New
World," thinks that Shakespeare drew the
plot of "The Tempest" from South Ameri-
can mythology; that "Caliban," the savage
native of the island in the play, is undoubt-
edly the word Carib, often spelled among
South Americans "Caribana" and "Cali-
bani." Mr. Ober cites another curious
fact, "which links the Carib with our best
fiction," namely, that Robinson Crusoe's
"Man Friday" was a Carib, and his
"island" was Tobago in the Caribbean sea,
which this author has visited and described.
But they have changed little in a hundred
years, as may be seen from the account
given by a writer of the last century: "The
Caribs are of clear copper color, and have
sleek, black hair; their persons are well
made, but they disfigure their faces by flat-
tening their foreheads in infancy. They live
chiefly by fishing in the rivers and the
sea, or by bowling in the wood, in both
which pursuits they use their arrows with
wonderful dexterity. It is said they will
kill the smallest bird with an arrow at a
great distance, or transfix a fish at a con-
siderable depth in the sea. They display
also great ingenuity in making curiously
wrought panniers or baskets of silk-grass or
the leaves and barks of trees." They have
preserved this art of basket making to the
present day.

The Carib reservation in Dominica ex-
tends from Mahoe river to Crayfish river,
about three miles along the Atlantic coast,
and as far as they choose to cultivate in-
land. They raise the yam, sweet potato,
cassava, banana, plantain and tannier. Their
little settlement, a mere hamlet, is called
Salibia. Here they live, no longer warlike
or enterprising, satisfied with the careless
and monotonous existence of uncivilized
man. Of the whole number of two hun-
dred, perhaps ten could make a canoe and
twenty weave a perfect basket. The ma-
jority display no mechanical ingenuity.
They raise the vegetables and gather the
fruits, which grow almost without planting
and mature without care.

Their ancient language is no longer used
to any extent, and a patois made up of
French and English in unequal propor-
tions is their common, and, to a stranger,

unintelligible tongue. Though called In-
dians, they have little in common with the
tribes which we designate by that general
name. Their faces are oval with broad and
handsome foreheads, rather high cheek
bones, the eyes far apart, the nose regular
and well proportioned, the mouth of mod-
erate size with rather thin lips; their skin is
yellow or golden-brown, and they have
long, abundant and fine hair, purple-black
in color, like the hair of many Spanish
women, though not of so fine a quality as
theirs. They have graceful forms in youth
and very well shaped arms and legs, with
small hands and feet. Like all the people
of these islands, they stand erect, hold their
heads with natural grace and walk with an
air of dignity and honor. But they grow
old soon and are then even more hideous
than the negroes about them. They are
nominally Roman Catholics and the priest
of Roseau visits them and administers the
sacraments. Their ancestors believed in
some sort of a future state and in a supreme
being, to whom they offered sacrifice. The
brave among them were supposed to go after
death to a state of felicity, the cowardly
were banished to dreary deserts and rugged
mountains.

Mr. Ober lived for two weeks with the
Caribs of St. Vincent, in a little wattle hut
thatched with leaves, for the purpose of se-
curing a vocabulary of their ancient lan-
guage. He found but six families of pure
Carib blood and but a few persons who
could speak the Carib tongue, and most of
these were women. He says that "they
have few terms of abuse, and about the
most offensive is, 'you are no good' or 'you
are no livelier than a turtle.' They have
no word for virtue, which even at the pre-
sent day is rare indeed. In counting they
cannot express themselves above twenty and
then only by means of the fingers and toes.
My wife is 'my heart,' a boy is 'a little
man,' the fingers are the 'babes of the
hands,' the rainbow is 'God's plume.'
There is a people among them called
'Black Caribs,' formed by the union of the
American and the Ethiopian. These com-
prise a small community on the north-
western shore of St. Vincent, at a place
called Morne Ronde." Throughout the
island he found traces of the ancient in-
habitants, weapons, domestic utensils, axes,
spearheads, chisels and fragments of pot-
tery. Some of the rocks are covered with
rude hieroglyphics, but there is no reason
to believe that the Caribs ever came to or
from the continent of North America. If
they came originally from the southern con-
tinent, as is likely, they had no relation to
the Aztecs, but were a ruder and more war-
like people.

Some of the South American Caribs were
passengers with us on the homeward voy-
age under the care of an agent of Barnum's
show. He was bringing them to New York
to join the ethnological department of the
great show, which was about to make its
annual progress through the United States.
They were good looking, yellow, long
haired, red painted men and women, stout
bodied and with extremely broad shoulders
and strong limbs. The children were fat,
with white teeth and mischievous black
eyes, but they were not half so amusing as
"Jenny," the monkey which one of our
party bought at St. Kitt's. She was a veritable
actress and was often brought out for
our amusement. A more pathetic and
ridiculous scene was never enacted than that
which took place when she first saw her
own reflection in a mirror. No Carib In-
dian, child or adult, could give so interest-
ing a performance. But, alas, these Caribs
are immortals, though their day on earth is
nearly done.

It was sad to meditate upon the speedy
extinction of such a race. Once they were
brave, powerful and in happy possession of
some of the fairest regions of the earth.
Now, the few remnants are spiritless and de-
graded, without even a knowledge of their
ancestors, unable to speak their language,
content with a mere existence and gradual-
ly yielding to the pressure of a civilization
which is sweeping them into oblivion.—
Augustus in New York Observer.

—A company has been formed in Copenhagen,
with a preliminary capital of 100,000 crowns, to
erect in all the public squares of that city telepho-
ne kiosks, in which, besides the use of the telephone,
the citizens will find the daily papers, be able to
write letters, have their boots blackened, receive
messages, etc. The first ten kiosks are to be
ready in the beginning of the autumn. If an
electric fan and an ice could be added, Rio would
have a company at once.



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Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent bath, electric communications, telephone, tram at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exacting.

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Forms of application can be obtained at the British Consulate General.

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" foreign . . . 20 frs. "

Editorial Offices: N. 13, RUA S. PEDRO

RIO DE JANEIRO

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOCKYLL, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

CROSSLYN, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Craw, stevedore, sometime dining 1894. Information required as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, then being in San José Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895

From the Review of the River Plate.

CORRIENTES AND THE UPPER URUGUAY.

We are all accustomed to the constant reiteration of the statement that the Argentine republic is a vast country, but neither figures nor maps enable us to realise its immensity without the complement of actual travel over its extensive provinces.

Corrientes, which has been brought into prominence lately by the, fortunately, impotent attempt to upset the only honest governor it has ever possessed, is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and neglected of all the provinces, and is still in the primitive pastoral condition which reminds one of the Buenos Aires camps of 30 years ago.

Bounded on its whole length east and west by the rivers Alto Uruguay and Paraná, the only towns of any size, viz., the capital, Corrientes, and Goya, are situated on the bank of the latter river, but there

are settlements on the Alto Uruguay which, if immigration and a reasonable homestead law could be introduced, would soon allow this vast and fertile province to vie with the best of its sisters in agricultural produce.

In its southern districts, mani, (tártaço (castor oil plant), and other oil-yielding seeds give magnificent crops, although the country is not good for wheat, and maize gives but a meagre harvest, and further north the various classes of that insufficiently known but best of farinaceous tubers, the mandioca, grow most luxuriantly.

Sugar has been tried and has failed, but as far as we can learn, more from mismanagement than because the soil is unsuitable for the cane; tobacco can be produced plentifully, and there are doubtless many other sources of agricultural wealth hidden in the bosom of this great province, awaiting the development which will surely arrive some day.

The Alto Uruguay is hardly more than a name to most of us dwellers in Buenos Aires, and it is only within the last few years that British enterprise, represented by the East Argentine Railway Company, has attempted to develop the traffic between Ceibo, the port of Monte Caseros, the terminus of that line, and the various towns upon the banks of that beautiful but barely navigable river. Due to the persistent energy of the manager of the East Argentine railway, Mr. Oliver Budge, it is now possible to travel with comfort and cleanliness, and the weary money-grubber of Buenos Aires might spend ten days or a fortnight far less pleasantly than by making a trip up the Alto Uruguay and back in the East Argentine railway steamers *Yberd* or *Messenger*.

Leaving Buenos Aires in the morning by one of the newest and best steamers which run between this city and Concordia, the *Triton* or *Helios*, the traveller will find himself in Concordia the afternoon of the following day, when a combination train takes him on to Ceibo, some 160 kilometres distant, where he arrives before midnight.

Stepping on board the *Yberd*, a flat-bottomed stern-wheel scow, he ascends to the upper deck, where 10 cabins and a decent sized saloon will accommodate comfortably some 20 passengers, although of course twice that number can find sleeping room if necessary.

This steamer is a model of comfort and cleanliness; the beds are soft, the sanitary arrangements perfect, an excellent bath is provided, which the passengers may use without seeking the special favor of the captain, as is necessary in steamers further south; the food is wonderfully good considering the distance from what we call civilisation, and the company's employés do all they can to satisfy the most exigent passenger.

The port of Ceibo is almost opposite to the Cuareim, a stream which separates the republic of Uruguay from Brazil, and leaving this point at midnight, the *Yberd* arrives at Uruguayana, on the Brazilian bank of the river, an hour or two after daylight.

Drawing, when laden, some 27 inches of water, this steamer can run alongside of the river bank and passengers quietly walk ashore on a plank.

Uruguayana is a small but cheerful town of some 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and the small framed sash windows without "rejas" tell the traveller that he is in Brazil, even more than the language, since although Portuguese is, of course, the country's tongue, every one along this river speaks or understands Portuguese and Spanish, and the majority Guarani also.

Opposite to Uruguayana, on the Corrientes bank, lies the old Jesuit mission of Paso de los Libres, with some 2,000 inhabitants, a mere hamlet, evidently of far less importance to-day than it was in the good old days of the Jesuits.

Leaving Uruguayana the steamer ploughs its way slowly up against the wide but shallow stream, and passes Yapeyú, where the hero San Martín was born, and, later on, the mouth of the Ibicui, a river which runs for 100 leagues into Brazil.

On both sides of the river immense prairies stretch from the river bank for doubtless hundreds of leagues inland, and we are not surprised to learn that they are wonderfully fertile and utterly undeveloped.

The next port on the Brazilian side is Itiqui, as far as from Uruguayana as the latter is from Ceibo, or say about 100 leagues from Ceibo.

Itiqui is about the same size as Uruguayana, and the Brazilians keep a couple of small war vessels here in order, we presume, to overawe the Argentines, who have none in these waters, but it must be confessed that the Argentines don't seem at all scared, and both nationalities appear to fraternise very cordially. In fact it is very convenient for the unsuccessful Argentine revolutionist to be able to skip across the river into a foreign but friendly country where he can ruminate upon his failures, recuperate his forces, and await instructions from his leaders, who are probably posing as patriots, senators, and the like, down in Buenos Aires. Many and varied are the difficulties and drawbacks against which the railway steamers have had, and still have, to contend from the ignorance, ill-will, and self-interest of authorities on either shore. The river is unlighted and unbuoyed, yet the Brazilians charge the steamers which fly the Argentine flag, heavy "farolagem" or light dues, presumably to support the light-house at Rio Grande, nearly 1,000 miles away.

If the *Yberd* has only a few tons of cargo for Uruguayana or Itiqui it does not pay to carry it, because the dues for entry into the Brazilian port are \$120 Argentine currency, and thus the cargo must wait at Ceibo until a sufficient quantity is accumulated to make it worth the steamer's while to give entry. It has happened on occasion that one of the steamers has been obliged to give entry and pay \$120 in dues when the freight on the cargo discharged has amounted to \$40!

On the Argentine side at Paso de los Libres, Alvear, and Santo Tomé light towers, of every original design, have been erected by Argentine engineers, in order to enable the Argentine authorities to collect light dues from Brazilian steamers, but these lights have never yet been lit, although it is said that the sub-prefect is supplied monthly, with sundry cases of kerosene, which possibly become a perquisite. "Quien sabe."

At Santo Tomé there used to be most interesting ruins of a vast cathedral built by the Jesuits, and crypts and vaults exist under the village, which was once without doubt a busy centre. Argentines have, however, no respect for antiquities; do they not invariably cut a tree down; directly it is old enough to afford a decent shade? And the cathedral has been pulled to pieces to build garden and chacta walls with the stone.

Above Santo Tome the river is sensibly narrower, having a width of perhaps half to three-quarters of a mile, and the forest becomes denser and higher, the trees being much larger, especially on the Brazilian side.

There are no alligators to be seen in the main river, as are so common on the Paraná side of the province, but we are told that there are plenty in the creeks and lagoons inside.

On the other hand, there are plenty of monkeys sunning themselves in the morning on the highest boughs of the trees on the Brazilian bank, and the woods are full of parrots, toucans, and other bright plumage birds.

About 50 hours' steaming brings the steamer to Garruchos, the northern limit of the province of Corrientes, and here is a dismantled sugar factory, from which the machinery has been torn and shipped and sold, leaving the empty sheds looking very desolate, another monument of apparently misdirected British energy.

The river is very pretty indeed about here, and the rolling camps, with thick woods in every valley, lies waiting for the population which does not come. The great drawback is, of course, that the Alto Uruguay is frequently so low that even the steamers of the East Argentine railway, drawing but 27 inches of water, cannot travel. Beyond Garruchos the railway has two little boats, the *Cunatay* and *Garruchos*, which run over the rapids to Barra de Concepcion, and bring traffic even from Posadas district itself.

From Garruchos back to Ceibo the steamers run down stream in little more than 30 hours, calling at Santo Tome, La Cruz, San Martín, Alvear, and Paso de los Libres on the Corrientes side, and San Borja, Itiqui and Uruguayana on the Brazilian bank of the river, all of which yield their quota of traffic, which go to make a very respectable total at the end of each year.

Corrientes needs population and facilities of transport to become a very important

province, and these subjects require more study than has up to the present been given to them. There have been some attempts at railway construction, but no system has been adopted by which railways and rivers might both be utilized and made to help each other, and, viewing the odd bits of line dotted over the country upon which wagons and engines are totting in the open air, we cannot but regret the enormous amount of capital which has been drawn from our countrymen's pockets, to be apparently misapplied by contractors.

Meanwhile there can be no manner of doubt that the East Argentine Railway Company has created a very valuable feeder to its line by establishing its steamers between Colbo and Garruchos, in which one can travel as comfortably as upon any of those which run upon the Paraná or Uruguay, and we trust that the persistent efforts of their manager, Mr. Oliver Budge, in the face of immense opposition and difficulties, may be crowned with the success they undoubtedly deserve.

Continued from our last

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERTA."

There is no doubt that the former adventurers failed from precipitancy. Patience is a necessary quality for those who wish to land on Trinidad. One must not expect to sail there and forthwith disembark with one's baggage as if it were on Southsea Pier. It appears, too, that the captains of the square-rigged vessels which carried the expeditions to the island were largely responsible for the failure of the former quests; they would not approach the islands within several miles, they became anxious as to the safety of their boats, and men were fidgety to sail away again to the safety of the broad ocean, and hurried the adventurers off the shore before they had scarce time to look around them. The captains, no doubt, were quite right from their point of view; but it is also certain that the treasure could never be recovered by this way of going to work. To dig away the hand-dip would involve many months of labour, and during that time the captain of the vessel must be prepared to stand off and on, or to leave-to-of the island—for to remain at anchor for any length of time would be dangerous. And again, there must be no hurry in landing; the working party may have to remain on board the vessel for weeks at a stretch grazing at that wild shore, before it is possible for them to attain it. I have seen the great rollers dashing on the beach for days together, and the surf as the "South Atlantic Directory" observes without any exaggeration—"is often incredibly great and has been seen to break over a bluff which is two hundred feet high."

Notwithstanding this, if one is patient and bides one's opportunity, there are days when landing can be accomplished without any difficulty whatever.

When I visited Trinidad with the *Patron* I discovered one especially safe landing-place on the lee side of the island, there a natural pier of coral projects into the sea beyond the breakers. I knew that it was possible to effect a landing here ten times to once that could be done on the more exposed beach of the bay under the Sugar-loaf, where the *Aurea* party landed. A considerable and, I believe, perennial stream of water runs down as a cascade into the sea close to my landing-place, and I knew that it would be easy to disembark here a quantity of provisions, and establish a depot to which the working party in Sugar-loaf Bay could repair in case of their stores falling short and their communication with the vessel being cut off by bad weather. I had myself crossed the lofty mountains which separate this landing place from the bay under the Sugar-loaf, and knew that, though difficult, they were not inaccessible.

My negotiations with Mr. A.—terminated in his furnishing me with the bearings of the hidden treasure, and handing over to me the copy of the pirate's plan of the island, which the *Aurea* people had taken with them. This plan merely indicated the safest landing-place in the bay.

Mr. A.—'s account of his own experiences were of great service to me in fitting out this expedition. He told me that there was no constant stream of fresh water on the shores of this bay, or anywhere near it; but that a little water of an inferior quality could be collected after rain. There was, however, according to him, an abundance of dead wood on the hill sides, which served admirably as fuel; so I took note that a condensing apparatus would be an indispensable addition to our stores. He told me that I should find the *Aurea* tools lying on the beach, which, if not too corroded, might be of use to us. We did eventually find some of these, and employed them in our operations. I have now in my possession an *Aurea* pick which I brought away with me. I have to thank Mr. A.—for a variety of valuable hints, which I did not neglect.

Having decided to go, the first thing to be done was to find a vessel, a fore-and-aft which could accommodate thirteen

or fourteen men on an ocean voyage, and which could yet be easily handled by two or three while hove-to off the island.

I went down to my old head-quarters, Southampton, and explained what I was in search of to Mr. Pickett, of West Quay, who had been my shipwright from my earliest yachting days, and who fitted out the old *Fulcom* for her long voyage. With his assistance I soon discovered a very suitable vessel, the cutter-yacht *Alerte* of fifty-six tons, yacht measurement, and thirty-three tons register. This was, therefore, a considerably larger vessel than the *Patron* with which I had made my first voyage to Trinidad, for she was twenty-four feet shorter than the *Alerte* and was only of fifteen tons register. The *Alerte* carried two boats, a dinghy and a gig. We condemned the gig as being quite unfit for our work, and left her behind. As a capacious lifeboat was necessary for landing men and stores on the island, Mr. White of Cowes built one for us—a light yet strong mahogany boat, double ended, with water-tight compartments at either end. She was easy to pull, considering her size, and sailed fairly well under two sprit-sails. We carried this boat on deck on the starboard side, as she was too heavy for our davits. The dinghy, on the other hand, was always swung on the port davits.

As the stores would put down the vessel a good deal, we took out of her a corresponding weight of ballast, about eight tons. Two tiers of lead were removed from under the saloon floor, and in the space thus gained we stowed the greater part of our tools.

Among these was a complete set of boring apparatus constructed for us by Messrs. Tilley, by means of which we should be enabled to explore through earth and rock to the depth of fifty feet. We also carried a Tange's hydraulic jack, capable of lifting twelve tons, which we found of service when large rocks had to be removed from the trenches. Shovels, picks, crowbars, iron wheelbarrows, carpenter's and other tools; a portable forge and anvil, dogs and other materials for timbering a shaft if necessary, and a variety of other useful implements were on board. We took with us two of Messrs. Pigott's large emigrant tents, were fencing with which to surround our camp and so keep off the land-crawls, a few gardener's tools and seeds of quick-growing vegetables for the kitchen-garden which we intended to plant on the island—a horticultural scheme which never came off in consequence of the want of water—taxidermic gear with view to the rare sea-birds that breed on the island, medical stores and surgical instruments, fishing-tackle; and, in short, we were well-equipped with all needful things, a full inventory of which would nearly fill this book.

Neither did we omit the precaution of arming ourselves in case any one should molest us, a not altogether improbable event, for there was a talk of rival expeditions starting for the island at the very time we were fitting out; our plans had been fully discussed in the newspapers, despite our attempt to keep secret our destination at least; and I called to mind the Yankee vessel that had endeavored to anticipate the *Aurea*. Should some such vessel appear on the scene just as we had come across the treasure, it would be well for us to be prepared to defend it.

Each man, therefore, was provided with a Colt's repeating rifle, and in addition to these there were other rifles and several revolvers on board, and no lack of ammunition for every weapon. The Duke of Sutherland kindly lent us one of Bland's double-barrelled whaling-guns, which was carried on his grace's yacht the *Sans-Peur*, during her foreign cruises. This was a quick-firing and formidable weapon, discharging steel shot, grape, shell and harpoons, and capable of sending to the bottom any wooden vessel. I think the sight of it inspired some of my crew with ideas almost piratical. I have heard them express the opinion that it was a shame to have such a gun lying idle on board and that an opportunity ought to be found of testing its powers.

Of the provisioning of the *Alerte* I need say little, for all foreign-going vessels are provisioned more or less in the same way; but to foresee all that would be necessary for thirteen men for a period of at least six months, and to stow away this great bulk of stores, was not the least troublesome part of our fitting out.

To fit out and store a vessel for a lengthy expedition may be a somewhat arduous task, but it is an interesting and pleasant one, which is more than can be said with regard to one's companions. One cannot make any very serious mistake in the selection of one's provisions, but to take the wrong man with one on a voyage that involves a complete severance from all the influences of civilization for months at a time may bring exceedingly unpleasant consequences.

I determined to ship a few paid hands as possible, and to outnumber them by a chosen body of what, in the parlance of the old privateering days, may be termed gentlemen-adventurers, volunteers, who would contribute to the cost of the expedition, would work as sailors on board and as navvies on the island, and who would

each be entitled to receive a considerable share of the proceeds of the venture, should anything be discovered. The officers of the vessel would be selected from this body, and I myself would act as captain. In this way the causes which led to the failure in some of the previous expeditions would be wanting. The professional sailors would be wanting—in their disinclination to face the difficulties of the island—to insist on the adventurers abandoning the project. There would be no paid captain to lay down the law to his employers.

I knew that by the time we should reach Trinidad even those gentlemen who had never been to sea before would have learnt hands proving nutritious we could dispense with them altogether. I was well aware that if I undertook such an expedition with a paid crew of the ordinary type, far outnumbering the gentlemen aft, the value of the treasure, if discovered, would not probably tempt them to murder their officers and employers and seize it for themselves. With a majority of volunteers on board, each entitled to a large share in the find, all risk of this description would be avoided.

I decided that our complement should be thirteen all told, consisting of nine gentlemen-adventurers, myself included, and four paid hands.

(To be continued.)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. I. LAMOURHEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily cable reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 8th, 1895.

It must be confessed that comparatively few men really appreciate a fine tree and the service which it constantly and gratuitously renders to us. It has taken years to grow, its spreading branches shelter us from the sun, its foliage purifies the atmosphere we breathe, its color is refreshing and cooling to the eye, and it helps to protect the earth from the parching rays of the sun and to correct the dryness of the atmosphere. It contributes to our comfort and our health, it modifies drought and adds to the fertility of the soil, it increases the rainfall, it protects us against certain malarial and other diseases, and it beautifies our streets, parks and fields. Generally it costs us nothing, for it grows without our care and assistance. It is a faithful servant for many of our wants, and it rarely fails us. Without trees our landscapes are like deserts; hot winds sweep over them and drought parches them into sterility, and life becomes an unending struggle against some of the atmospheric phenomena which are most destructive to our comfort and labor. Common prudence should teach us, then, to protect the trees we have, and to constantly add to their number. They should be used to shelter us from the sun and wind, to keep our streets and roadways cool, to break the prevailing winds which sweep so destructively across open plains, to check the denudation of hillsides and retard surface drainage, to modify droughts, to underdrain and purify malarial districts, and to improve our sanitary condition in many and various ways. In an economical sense they are an important source of wealth, and should be protected and cultivated for the income which

they can yield. Instead of doing this, the younger nations of the world are busily engaged in destroying their forests, sometimes for the value of the wood, and again only for the use of the cleared land. We have known farmers to cut away every tree they possessed, merely to add to the land capable of producing crops. We have seen beautiful oaks, which had taken two or three hundred years to grow, cut down simply to open a few square yards of land to the sun. And to-day in Rio de Janeiro we can daily see the same work of destruction going on, here to open the view from a window upon the street or out upon the bay, there to make free way for a wretched telephone wire, and in another place to please a fancy that trees render the neighborhood humid. And yet, nothing is more certain than that the destruction of shade trees will tend to increase the unhealthyness of this city. A few years ago, one of our sanitary officials suspended street-watering because he believed that this custom tended to spread the germs of disease; and at once we had the worst epidemic of *accession pernicioso* (heat apoplexy) that we have ever known. This incident should have taught us that it is essential to keep our streets and houses as cool as possible during the summer, but if it taught us anything it has been quite forgotten. To cut away the trees will not only make our streets unsightly, but it will make them hotter than before and will increase all those diseases which spring from a superheated condition of the blood. Our municipal fathers are therefore deliberately exposing us to danger from disease, they are spoiling the appearance of our streets, and they are destroying public property which cannot be replaced for many years. And while they are doing this, the press, the medical profession, the citizens of all classes are blind and dumb. They are permitting the vandals to destroy that which they should most prize—the beauty of their city and its healthyfulness.

It must be confessed that the Jacobins have done very few things thus far on which they can have a claim for good judgment and discretion, but they have at last eclipsed themselves. On the occasion of the final burial of Floriano Peixoto at the S. João Baptista cemetery a few days ago—an occasion which called for nothing more than a display of respect for the dead—they so far forgot themselves as to grossly insult the chief magistrate of the nation and the men who are in his confidence and service. To honor their dead leader, they thought themselves privileged to discredit and defame his successor. It was at best a cowardly assault, covered as they knew it to be by the occasion and the tributes they were paying to the dead. It shows clearly of what base material this party is composed. Because the President is seeking to restore peace in Rio Grande by other means than the extermination and exile of the opponents of Julio de Castilhos, they gather around the mortal remains of their late chief and from that safe place they hurl denunciations and abuse at him and his friends. They knew that their conduct could not decently be classed at such a time and place, and they also knew that the great majority of those about them were of their faction. But there were public officials and congressmen near them also, men who ought to have rebuked the outrage instead of applauding it. We are glad to say, however, that the incident has been very generally condemned by the press and by all decent men. And it has served to show the people, as nothing else could have done, how reckless, unscrupulous and shameless are the men who are seeking to enforce their crude theories and vindictive plans upon the country. Their programme is one of savage proscription, civil war, jealous hatred of foreigners, robbery and violence. Up to the present moment they have not presented nor advocated one single measure calculated to better the condition of the Brazilian people and develop the resources of their country. They have been unable to rise above the level of petty strife and intrigue, of jealous restriction, of revengeful proscription. With a barren victory inscribed on their banners, they have arrogated to themselves the right of dictating terms to friend and foe, at all times and upon all questions. And how fitted they are for such a task, we may know from this incident beside the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The ministry of war has applied to the national department of engineers for a report and plans of the repairs to be carried out in the pirates' lair—we should say the lazaret—at Flores Island. It is proposed to repair the dwelling apartments, to enlarge the kitchen, to erect independent and hygienic latrines, and the other works will be offered to public tender and will be superintended by the engineer, Sr. Honoré. *The Siglo* regards this statement as a tacit abandonment of the elaborate plan of Dr. Brusco, which it had previously recommended by the government to the chamber of commerce. We may be truly thankful. It might be asked, however, why the repairs were not carried out during the winter, instead of being thought of now that the quarantine season is approaching? A *causa* is being raised, too, if we remember aright, against the lazaret, because the lazaret was not visited by the elements of nature, and the extensions in the lazaret, but it is impossible to say what has been done with it. It is peculiar that public money should be required for keeping the place in order, whilst all the profits, and huge profits, are made by the private syndicate. Will not the pirates also be able to plunder? *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 32.

—The quarantine season is once more approaching and preparations are being made to prevent any imposition of this horror. If possible, the minister of hygiene department having put their heads together for this purpose. The lesson which the past year gave to both Argentina and Uruguay in regard to the unlicensed imposition of quarantine time and to stop any desire on either part to again suffer the inconveniences and losses which were caused by the fight. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 26.

—The hall given at the Argentine pavilion, Buenos Aires, on the 19th ult. for the benefit of the British Hospital, is said to have been a great success and yielded \$3000 for the funds of the hospital. Regarding this institution the *Sport and Pastime* says: "The British Hospital is a most meritorious institution, and one that the British community may well be proud of. It is also a description and public functions such as recorded in the preceding notes. Possibly it is this support which has emboldened the gentlemen who rule its destinies to solicit subscriptions towards building another wing to accommodate 30 additional beds, and which there is no doubt is much required. It is therefore to be hoped that the supporters of this excellent institution will continue to lend their aid, and that new subscribers may come forward, for if the British Hospital has been chronically in need of funds in the past, how much more will it be so with another wing added to it and 30 additional beds?"

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 30.—*Senate*.—Senators João Barbalho and Otacílio spoke on the copyright bill. The former and Senator Coelho Rodrigues offered amendments. Senator Otacílio and Ramiro Barcellos dissented the report of the committee on finance on the claim of the Companhia Lloyd Brasileira. Senator João Barbalho opposed the bill empowering the government to establish a penal station on the island of Fernando de Noronha. The bill was defended by Senator Otacílio. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 28,000,000 for the taxa da Amortização and a special appropriation of 3,000,000 for repairing fortresses. It approved the veto of the prefect of the federal district to the resolution of the municipal council establishing rules for regulating the tramcar service. It voted in 2nd discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies fixing the pay of non-commissioned officers of marines.

OCT. 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill for lending 1,000,000 each to the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Ceará, the amount of the loans to be paid within 30 years at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill for a penal station on the island of Fernando de Noronha. Senator Coelho Rodrigues defended the bill. In his opinion the state of Pernambuco has no means of making use of the island and defending it from foreign nations. Senator Gonçalves Chaves said that the bill is undoubtedly unconstitutional. Constitutionally the only territory belonging to the general government and subject to the legislative jurisdiction of Congress is that containing the federal capital. The bill was rejected. The Senate voted the bills from the Chamber of Deputies making deficiency appropriations of 104,030,000 for the police force and 830,800,000 for the navy department. On motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues the bill regulating the formalities of civil marriage was recommitted. The bill from the Chamber of Deputies granting three lotteries in the Candelária brotherhood was voted in 2nd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill for laying a special appropriation for that road gave rise to a discussion to a point of order, some of the speakers contending that the budget committee had by voting incongruous subjects, framed a bill which it was impossible to discuss intelligently. Deputy Leonel Filho spoke on the bill on martial law. Deputies Menezes Prado, Sebastião de Lacerda, Lins de Vasconcelos and José Carlos spoke on the revenue bill. The latter offered several amendments. On motion of Deputy Eduardo Ramos it was resolved to send to the Institute of France a communication expressing deep sorrow for the death of Pasteur. The Chamber voted a resolution for extending the present session to November 3rd. The bill on political eligibility was voted in 1st discussion, and the bill on warrant engines in 1st discussion. The Chamber also voted in 1st discussion the bill authorizing the construction of a branch railway from Santo Antonio das Queimadas to Morro de Chapen and in 2nd discussion the bill authorizing the payment of the account for cattle purchased for supplying the market of Rio de Janeiro with beef. The bill transferring certain national property in the state of Mato Grosso was voted in 3rd discussion.

OCT. 2.—*Senate*.—The committee on the constitution reported in favor of sustaining the amendment voted by the Senate and rejected by the Chamber of Deputies for granting unconditional amnesty. In discussing the bill reported by the joint committee on the Sergipe question, Senator Rosa Junior raised a point of unconstitutionality, considering the present bill as substantially a repetition of that for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution which had been rejected. Senator Gonçalves Chaves had been rejected. The question and charged the two bills. Senator Ramiro Barcellos supported the opinion of Senator Rosa Junior, which was combated by Senator Coelho Rodrigues and Virgílio Damascio. Senator Moraes Barros said that in his opinion the provisions of Art. 40 of the constitution do not apply to measures of administrative, specific, or transient character. The motion of Senator Rosa Junior to consult the Senate on the constitutionality of the measure was put to the vote and rejected. The Senate voted the bill for extending the session to Nov. 3.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Pedro Moncy and Milton discussed the bill on martial law. The latter moved to strike out the clause

providing for the meeting of Congress within 30 days after martial law shall have been declared. Deputy Augusto de Freitas spoke in defence of the bill. Deputy Thomaz Delino spoke on the cattle purchased for supplying the market of Rio de Janeiro with beef. Several amendments to the budget of the department of finance were voted in final discussion. Deputies Ribeiro de Almeida and Francisco Veiga offered amendments to the revenue bill.

OCT. 3.—*Senate*.—Senators Almeida Barreto, Pires Fenchia, Julio Frois and Baiao do Ladrão discussed the budget of the navy department. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Alcides Guimarães, who spoke on the revenue bill, said that, if he had any authority whatever, he would use it to induce his countrymen to lay aside internal dissensions and carefully examine the financial state of the country. At the present time, he asserted, the country is sinking into the national debt which the country of 18,000,000 per annum. The principal source of revenue is the duty on imports, which under a burdensome protective tariff tends to diminish. The loss of foreign trade is not compensated by a corresponding development of the manufacturing industry of the country. Capital, when it will be possible for a labourer to earn a livelihood, since the fruit of his toil will be insufficient to cover his expenses. In the past 15 years the total value of the coffee shipped from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos amounted to 2,333,000,000, but the country was not benefited by all this wealth which the Brazilians received a very small part. Deputy Augusto de Freitas spoke in defence of the bill. What Deputy Anísio de Abreu desired, he said, is an organized dictatorship. He contended that Congress should meet as soon as possible after the declaration of martial law which, by the constitution is a faculty pertaining to the legislative branch of the government. Of this faculty the executive, in the absence of Congress, is empowered exceptionally to make use when the safety of the country demands it. What he desired, he said, is a republic for the benefit, not of the government, but of the people.

OCT. 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Rosa Junior spoke against the bill on the political situation in Sergipe. He was answered by Senator Coelho Campos. The budget of the navy department was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Serzedello, speaking on the revenue bill, said that every branch of the public revenue is disorganized. He defended the bill reported by the budget committee and asserted that the minister of finance had found that they were not correct. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque was in discussing the bill on martial law reminded the Chamber that there is no constitutional provision requiring the President to submit his acts to the approval of Congress. He is only required to inform Congress of the measures that he has adopted. He offered an amendment to the bill. Deputy Sebastião de Lacerda defended the bill and opposed some of the amendments offered. He asserted that the creation of special courts for the trial of political crimes is contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

OCT. 5.—*Senate*.—The Senate's amendment, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, for granting unconditional amnesty, was put to the vote with the following result: For, 27; against, 24. Failing to obtain a two-thirds vote, the amendment was lost. Senator Ramiro Barcellos opposed the bill on the state government of Sergipe and severely censured the conduct of the joint committee, whose action, he said, had been partial and hasty. The door to intervention being once opened the whole line of Congress will be absorbed in settling disputes between local parties. He moved to postpone the discussion for 60 days, so that the *de facto* government and legislature of Sergipe may have time to present their case. The motion was rejected by a vote of 25 to 23. Senator Coelho Rodrigues defended the bill. He said that the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had placed at the disposal of Col. Valladão all the forces in Sergipe and part of that in Alagoas. It was due to the criminal intervention of those troops that the *de facto* governor and legislature obtained the offices to which they were not elected. The senators who favored that intervention now oppose the intervention of Congress, although the latter is intended to uphold the legitimate state authorities. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lacerda e Godofredo opposed the bill for paying 200,000 to Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves. The *Conselho senado*, he said, had reported that the admiral is not entitled to any pay in addition to what he has already received. Deputy Luis Domingues said that, in view of the act of Congress of June 30, 1894, in virtue of which Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves returned to active service, he is entitled to pay estimated by the navy department at 200,000 in the minimum and to 300,000 in the maximum. Consequently the sum of 200,000 allowed in the bill is very moderate. Deputy Eduardo Ramos also defended the bill, which was opposed by Deputy Galvão Loretto, who said that the services rendered by Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves had certainly not been greater than those of Admiral Custodio de Mello on Nov. 23, 1891. The latter, who had been styled the Brazilian George Mont, had received no pecuniary reward, nor had he ever asked for it. He compared the conduct of the Emperor, who had rejected all pecuniary favors, with that of Admiral Jeronimo Gonçalves, and said that the comparison did not redound to the honor of the republican reward. He contended that promotion is the only reward a military man can honorably accept on the bill on martial law. He analysed the history of the republic, which, beginning in a bloodless revolution, had degenerated into constant anarchy. Disorder has been the rule and peace the exception. The epithet of an advocate of dictatorship will not deter him, he said, from seeking to present a petition from the Chamber of Deputies to the Emperor memorializing Congress against the amendment of the state constitution of Alagoas. The Chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill authorizing the payment of accounts for cattle

purchased for supplying the Rio de Janeiro market with beef. The committee on the constitution reported in favor of Deputy Glycerio's amnesty bill. Two members of the committee dissented; Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, who, it is understood, will present a substitute bill granting amnesty to the cadets of the military school and denying it to military officers who took part in the revolution of Sept. 6, unless they show by their commissions or ask for retirement, and Deputy Luis Domingues, who, while accepting Deputy Glycerio's bill as a basis for discussion, reserves the right to offer amendments.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—According to the latest census the population of the state of Alagoas numbers 511,440.

—A statue of Admiral Wandenkolke has been admitted free from duty at the Pernambuco custom-house.

—The prisoners, who had been taken by the French from Anapá to Cayenne, having been set at liberty, arrived at Pará on Saturday last.

—Col. Valladão's municipal councils are protesting against the report of the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the Sergipe question.

—A telegram of the 3rd inst. says that in the interior of Bahia there have recently been disturbances in which many persons have been killed and wounded.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 2nd and 3rd inst. that President Prudente de Moraes had resigned and that there had been serious riots in Rio de Janeiro.

—It is said that theft and burglary are becoming alarmingly frequent in São Paulo. It would seem that the country is overrun by criminals of the most dangerous description.

—A telegram of the 30th ult. from Pernambuco says that the municipal election was a farce and that facilities returned are presented for precincts at which no election was actually held.

—The *Gazeta* says that the government has decided to let the Boa Vista plantation, near Paraty do Sul, to the state of Rio de Janeiro. The latter proposes to establish an immigrants' station there.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* the governor of Santa Catharina, Dr. Hercilio Luz, handed in his resignation on the 5th inst. because of ill health. The vice-governor, Dr. Polydoro Santiago, will succeed him.

—A telegram received on Saturday stated that the steamer *de Júpiter* had run aground that day on the beach of Manaus, Brazil. A later telegram states that the vessel has been saved and will be towed into this port by the *Itaquá*.

—The patriotic citizens of Pernambuco have secured a statue of Admiral Wandenkolke, the hero of the filibustering expedition to Rio Grande. It is to be hoped that the admiral's feats at arms will all be inscribed on the pedestal.

—It appears that the accident to the *Júpiter* was due to the disappearance of a buoy. The diver who examined the vessel reports a hole of the length of 11 m. 60 in. the hull. He thinks that the vessel can be floated in 12 days.

—It would appear that the Minas state government is considering the advantages of purchasing the mineral-water establishment at Pocos de Caldas. The director of the postoffice of that state recently visited the place to investigate.

—At Bahia on the 1st inst. Col. Saturnino, commander of the 3rd military district, was robbed of 1,400,000 in a treamor. On leaving the car he discovered his loss and the pickpocket was arrested in a shop where he was making purchases with the money which he had stolen.

—The closing of shops at 8 o'clock p. m. was commenced in São Paulo on the 1st inst. There occurred a fight between clerks and a merchant who refused to close at that hour. The shop windows of the latter were broken and the clerks who committed the offence were lodged in jail.

—The report, recently published, of the police department at Bahia shows that the attack on the printing office of the *Diário da Bahia* was made by a police sergeant, four police corporals, six policemen and a convict, by order of police-environmental Pereira and with the supposed complicity of the latter's father Capt. Virgílio Pereira de Almeida, who also belongs to the police force.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Recent telegrams confirm the news of the disbanding of the troops of Appareio Saravia, and it is reported that Cabelo is coming to Rio de Janeiro.

Many of the disbanded federalists have arrived at Rivera, in Uruguay.

Silveira Martins, who had made a visit to the frontier, returned to Montevideo on the 30th ult. Dr. Seabra has asked the Brazilian legation at Montevideo to certify to the sums delivered by that legation to agents of Castilhos and Floriano. It is stated that the sums which have not been accounted for amount to between four and five thousand contos.

The reports as to the proposed disarming of the troops under Hyppolito and João Francisco are contradicted. The latter is said to be recruiting his army and it is reported that Castilhos has recently sent him arms and ammunition.

It is stated that Gen. Andrade Neves has been appointed commander of the garrison of Livramento.

At Jaguarão 27 Uruguayan, who had been pressed into the service, have been discharged at the request of the Uruguayan authorities.

Minister Forcena has contradicted the report of the revolt of the squadron on the upper Uruguay.

Col. Sampaio has been elected president of the military club at Porto Alegre.

Complaint has been made to Gen. Galvão that João Francisco's men are stealing cattle. There is said to be much smuggling on the border.

The Constituinte legislated at Porto Alegre has asked the war department to grant permission to Col. Santos Filho, who is a member of that body, to attend its sittings. The Colonel, it will be remembered, was arrested some time ago and is to undergo trial for disobedience of orders and insubordination.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works have sold seventy-three locomotives in Japan within a comparatively brief period.

—In a recent speed test the new electric locomotive used by the Baltimore and Ohio railway, ran at the rate of sixty-one miles an hour on an up grade.

—It is stated that passengers on the express trains of the Central railway will hereafter be permitted to buy their tickets and ship their baggage between five and eight o'clock p.m. of the day before the departure of the respective train. This will be a very great convenience to many travellers.

—Dr. Francisco Custodio Pereira Barros and Henrique das Chagas Andrade applied some time ago to the minister of industry for a charter for an extension of the Central railway, since a special committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been empowered to report on a general plan for the railway system of the country.

—It was not to be expected that the United States would submit to be beaten in the matter of railway racing, and it is, therefore, no surprise to learn that the New York Central has run a train from New York to East Buffalo in 407 minutes, the distance being 430 1/2 miles. We only hope that it will not lead to any fresh efforts of a similar kind in this country, for the danger is infinitely greater over here than in America, where the traffic has not yet reached the congested state which exists on our leading lines. —*Financial News*.

—There was a bad accident on the Paulista line on the 28th ult. at the station of Loeira. A freight train consisting of 44 waggons (38 loaded) had started for Campinas and when near kilometre 20, on a rising grade, 12 waggons became detached and started back down the track. The brakemen failed to put on the brakes and the waggons ran full speed for a distance of five kilometres and then crashed into another freight train just leaving Loeira, smashing 18 waggons and a locomotive. 300 lives were lost. The prejudices are valued at 300,000\$.

—The Americans are nothing if not fruitful in resource. An illustration of the fact comes from the north-eastern part of North Dakota. A railway is being constructed there, projected by farmers, built by farmers, and profitably owned by farmers. The stock, which is held by farmers, is exchanged for the right of way, and the grading and so forth is done by the farmers and paid for in stock. The line is of course to be used by the farmers for the transport of their wheat and other crops to Duluth, or some other port at the head of Lake Superior, and it is said that the projectors propose to make the rate on wheat to Duluth at not over one cent per ton per mile. —*Transport*.

—An extraordinary general meeting of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, for the purpose of considering a resolution approving a contract between the Brazilian government and the company, relating to the construction of a new line in duplication of the present one, and other matters, as set forth in the agreement which had been circulated amongst the shareholders. Mr. Martin B. Smith, the chairman, said he had been necessary to call the shareholders together at this unusual time of year because the matter pressed, and it was important to show the government of Brazil that they were thoroughly in earnest in regard to it, and determined not to waste an unnecessary hour. After long and anxious negotiations, the board were able to present an agreement which they could confidently and unanimously recommend should be adopted. He pointed out certain modifications which had been made. They had taken objection to the time within which works were to be completed. The time allowed for the works was four years from the signing of the contract; but he had no doubt that if the time were shown on clear evidence, insufficient they would be able to obtain an extension. One concession granted them had been that non-compliance with the provisions of the contract would only be followed by a penalty of cancellation of the company, without any other responsibility to the company. The company would now be able to proceed with the surveys without being committed to anything which might hereafter prove to be impossible. No time would be lost in issuing the prospectus when the surveys had been made and plans had been approved by the government. The board felt that if they had not obtained all that was necessary for the protection of the company, and sufficient to enable them to go on with the transaction. After a short discussion the motion for the adoption of the agreement was agreed to. —*Financial News*, Sept. 14.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário de Santos* of the 3rd inst. estimates the next output of coffee in that district at 6,000,000 bags.

—We are informed that another syndicate is operating in coffee *guais* whose holdings already exceed 300,000 bags. The syndicate proposes to hold on to these *guais* for the purpose of forcing up the price and compelling the exporter to pay heavily for them. As the coffee can not be shipped without *guais*, the speculators have a fair chance of the reputation of the country, but this matters little as long as the speculators are enabled to make their fortunes out of it.

300	Constructors.....	15	50	10	Commercial.....	206	
500	do.....	15		120	Republica.....	158	500
140	National.....	236		18	do.....	159	
280	Rural.....	235		170	do.....	72	
50	do.....	240		90	do.....	72	500

Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

Capital	Stock	Per	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliance	100\$	5 — July 91	—
5,000,000	Brasil Industrial	100	12,000 — Aug. 91	—
1,000,000	Caraca	700	0 — July 95	300,000
2,000,000	Companhia Industrial	100	10 000 — July 95	—
1,000,000	D. Ind.	100	21 — Oct. 91	—
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	100	14 000 — Aug. 95	—
1,250,000	Manufatura Pharmaceutica	250	— Aug. 95	—
4,000,000	do 2da serie	50	—	—
2,000,000	Petrobrasil	200	6 000 — Aug. 95	—
300,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	0 — July 95	—
300,000	Santa Lucia	300	0 — Sept. 03	—

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2 numbers	80\$000
3 "	240\$000
4 "	2,000\$000
5 "	20,000\$000

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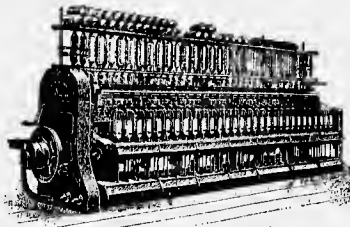
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" 11	Dumile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 23	Magdalena	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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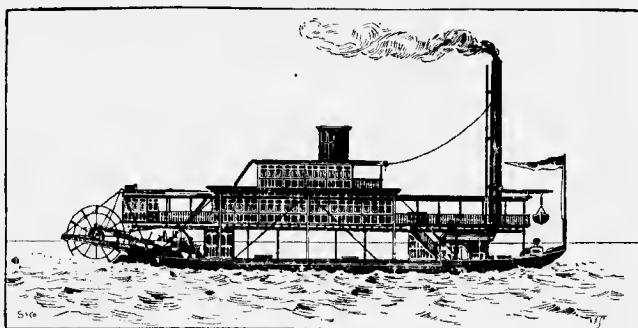
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